

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

The export of teas from China to Great Britain, between the 23d of April, 1834, and the 30th of September, 1835, was:

Of black tea, 42,590,000 lbs.; of green, 8,489,200. Total, 51,079,200.

To the United States in the season of 1824-5, ending on the 30th of June, 1825, the export was:

Of black tea, 42,787 chests; of green, 125,119 chests. Total, 167,906 chests.

M. Gutzlaff's Chinese Register has been brought under notice of the imperial Taow Kwang himself, but his Majesty seems not to like it.

A Valparaiso paper received at Boston, says: "The Pekin Gazette contains the details of the most terrible earthquake within the memory of man. The shocks continued at intervals for twenty-one days. It is estimated that in the four provinces one hundred thousand houses were destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air exposed to the inclemency of the weather. At Pong Tschin the earth opened, and a stream of black water burst forth, which carried away produce, men, animals, houses, and whatever it met with in its course.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer Valparaiso, Oct. 23, 1835.—Dear Sir—A battle took place on the 13th of August, between General Andres Santa Cruz and General Gamarra, in which the former gained a complete victory, and he says compelled the latter to fly from the theatre of his machinations. The Valparaiso paper of the 22d October, gives the copy of a proclamation dated 15th September, addressed by General Salavara to the inhabitants of Lima, in which he complains bitterly of the invasion of their territory by the troops of Santa Cruz, states that he is about to take the field against him, and will never return except as conqueror. He has also made an appeal to the Department of Arequipa, calling upon the inhabitants to join his standard. The Secretary of State addressed a circular on the 16th of the same month from Lima to the prefects of departments, informing them that General Santa Cruz had caused Col. dela Torre to be shot, after having made him prisoner in the above battle of Yancocha and that he reserved the same fate for all officers and soldiers that should fall in his hands.

It must be borne in mind that General Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, has undertaken the above expedition to Peru for the purpose of restoring order in that Republic.

The Peruvian Corvette Liberated laded 360 men on the 22d September on the coast, 12 leagues from Cobiya, who being met by the Governor of that place with a few soldiers and some of the inhabitants, the former was killed and the invaders took possession of Cobiya, where they remained three days, and after committing various excesses, re-embarked.

TEXAS.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, of the 29th inst; that General Samuel Houston has issued a quasi proclamation, calling on the Texans to declare themselves an independent and sovereign people, and denouncing those who are desirous of forming a confederacy with some of the eastern Mexican States. This indicates too strongly a division among the Texian leaders; and may seriously prejudice the interests of Texas as the Mexican people have made the contest a national affair.

General Scaam, a nobleman of wealth and bravery, will command the Mexican expedition against Texas, and Santa Ana will remain at home to attend to his own interest.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 25th ult. says, "The Mexicans have revolted and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

New Orleans, March 1.

The Tampico affair.—We are informed that the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Charleston has instituted a suit against General Jose Antonio Mexia (pronounced Mehia), for fitting out and forwarding an expedition from this port to Tampico, against the Mexican government; and that the latter has been for the present liberated on giving \$5000 bail for his appearance in the federal district court here, on the 3d Monday in May next.

FLORIDA.

From the Charleston Courier.

By the Scher. George and Mary, Capt. Willey, we have rec'd the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst. containing the following latest intelligence from the seat of war:

LATEST NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The intelligence from the Withlacoochee continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. Gaines found 30 Indians killed. He had two of his men killed and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacoochee to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammunition.—Gen. Clinch, being under orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles, when an express arrived from Gen. Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrounded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions, he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembling of the Alachua militia to guard the provisions sent him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions, which were on their way, were ordered back. The soldiers of Alachua, though so unceremoniously discharged, and who had refused to be disbanded in the present emergency,

state of the country, assembled to the number of about 200, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Priest, dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars:

"You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. General Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on this side the Withlacoochee and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights, there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard. At the last advice the loss to the Army 1200 men, was 4 killed and 36 wounded. But we have heard the cannon several times since, firing heavily."

"Our Alachua Companies left here about 1 o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Withlacoochee, both of which Gen. Gaines is much in want of. We understand that two days since, Gen. Scott with his forces, was at Pocolata, and two different expresses have been for him."

By the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison from Alachua, on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later information.

Gen. Clinch, with his forces in conjunction with the Alachua militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp, Saturday last, and effected a junction with him.—With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee, Monday last.

His boats, floating bridges, &c. were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. Mr. Harrison says, that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard. It is all over now, and we are anxious to learn the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about two hundred men, at one time.

That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Oscola. In this way he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss, before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only eight killed and about forty wounded. Mr. H. says, that in his express, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

From observation made by Gen. Gaines, the number of Indians is estimated between two and three thousand.

By some negroes who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacoochee, only four miles distant. It is made of earth and fascines, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is at Oscola's town, and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of hostilities, much has been lost by not crediting their statements. Gen. Gaines intends marching for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Oscola yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before that place is taken, the one in which the woman and children probably are, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should Gen. Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or betake themselves to the hammocks and swamps for the purpose of concealment and eluding the whites. By all his movements Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he cuts them off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has been no idle scholar in the art of war. We now confidently expect a speedy close of this savage warfare, that Oscola's boast of five years will be a short few months.

MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRIVED.—By the arrival, Saturday the 5th inst., of 750 mounted volunteers from South Carolina, our town was made a stirring scene of din and bustle. The steamer Essayons, was employed in assisting them across the St. Johns. They are under the command of Col. Goodwyn Lieut. Butler, and Major Simpson. They proceeded to St. Augustine where they unite with another South Carolina Regiment of Infantry. The Brigade thus formed, will proceed to Volusia under the command of General Bull. The militia of South Carolina are well organized, and have brave and gallant officers, who do credit to the State.

The War in Florida.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida, that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, and some letter writers have gone so far as to state, that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advice from the banks of the Withlacoochee.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Morgan, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Pocolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. Gaines, and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure, that Gen. S., who had then concentrated, at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and, for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, lead the horses with ammunition and provisions, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General Gaines.

On the 5th inst. 79 wagons left Pocolata, laden with provisions, for Fort King—but we learn from passengers arrived yesterday in the George & Mary, that after proceeding about 20 miles on their way, an express was despatched to order them back, and they had returned. The Steamer Santee was passed in the St. Johns river, on her way from Savannah to Pocolata, with provisions.—Charleston Courier.

The magnanimous and philanthropic movements of the citizens of South Carolina, when first the cry of danger and suffering was heard entitle them to the gratitude of all our citizens. Though relieved from the pressure of immediate danger, as we see then pass, and reflect for what purpose those gallant men have come, the bosom still throbs with deep emotion. They have our warmest wishes for their success and glory, and our most earnest prayers for their safe return to the homes which they have left. Chivalry and heroic men; they show themselves worthy sons of their most honored sires, who immortalized themselves in the war of Independence. South Carolina never was, and never will be behind the first and foremost in deeds of philanthropy, chivalry patriotism and glory.

Jacksonville Courier.

The following statement of the officers and soldiers, who marched from Tampa Bay with Gen. Gaines, and the particulars of their march, furnished by Lieut. T. Paige, who was one of the number, is possessed of interest at this moment. It furnishes new incident relating to the tragic massacre of Major Dade and his companions. We sincerely wish success to Gen. Gaines, who was the first to pass the bloody vale and to honor with funeral rites and a burial, those who were the suffering actors in that most unexpected and mournful tragedy. It will be the first engagement in which our forces have not suffered a defeat. We hope a glorious victory awaits them.

General Gaines' Army composed as follows:—Officers.

Maj. Gen. Gaines, Commanding,
Lt. Col. Twiggs, Commanding Brigade.
Capt. Shannon, Quarter Master.
Capt. Hitchcock,
Lt. McCall,
"Izzard,

Lt. Foster, Commanding 4th Regiment United States Infantry, seven companies, two hundred and sixty five soldiers. Officers, Lt. Col. Foster, Maj. Wilson, Maj. Lear, Lieutenants T. Paige, Screven, Buchanan, Alvord, Scott, Myers, Mitchell, and Reese.

Major Belton, commanding Artillery, four companies, one hundred and seventy soldiers. Officers, Maj. Belton, Major Mounford and Zautzinger, Lieuts. Grayson, Linnard, Adams, Duncan, Stockton, Henderson, Allen and Morgan, Medical Staff, Drs. Heiskell, Leavenworth, Cuyler and Reynolds.

A Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, twelve companies, seven hundred soldiers, commanded by Col. T. F. Smith, together with seventy friendly Indians.

They marched from Tampa Bay, Florida, on Saturday, 13th Feb. arrived at the river Alafia on the 14th, and changed the route for Fort King on the 15th, and on the 17th burnt an Indian and negro village. They arrived at Major Dade's battle ground on Saturday, 20th, at nine o'clock.

The scene will never be effaced from the memory of the beholders. The skeletons of the slain lay in the position in which they were shot, as the flesh was decayed it was difficult to decide whether they had been scalped. The ground was favorable to the troops, being thickly timbered with pine trees, without underbrush. The Indians must have relied on their numbers, as they could have chosen many better places for the attack. The bodies of the officers were identified, Major Dade's was found stripped between the advance guard and the head of the column. Capt. Frazer's was found near him, and from the position of the body, and a rope laying by it I conjecture he was taken wounded, tied, and tortured, it was recognised by his breast pin. Lt. Mudge lay by a tree, two soldiers near him, he had a ring on his finger, four gold pieces in his pocket, and an officers cap. Capt. Gardner, Lt. Bassinger, Henderson, and Keats, by, lay inside of the breast work, with which they surrounded themselves, by falling trees to the height of three logs. Dr. Galtin was found outside identified by his stock. The oxen, that drew the cannon, lay where they were shot as well as the horses in the cart. The cannon was found a short distance off in the water, where the Indians had concealed it. Considerable sums of money were found in the belts of the soldiers; but neither swords, muskets, or ammunition. Three graves were dug. The officers, eight in number, were deposited in one, and ninety-eight soldier in the other. The cannon was placed in the officers grave, and the lumber over it.

The troops paid funeral honors to the dead, and then silently resumed their march. They arrived at Fort King on the evening 22d February. Finding no provisions, the 4th infantry marched to Fort Drane, on the 23d and returned on the 24th with provisions, the army marched south on the 26th. During the march no accident occurred, nor could any Indians be found. There were several alarms. The troops formed promptly for action; they proved false. The whole army was anxious to find the Indians.

Ibid.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

IN SENATE.

March 7.
Mr. Kent offered the following resolution, which lies over for consideration.

Resolved, That the Judiciary inquire into the propriety of giving to the District of Columbia, a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and thereby ph-

cing them on an equal footing with the other territories of the Union.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.
The petition of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, coming up.

Messrs. Cuthbert, Brown, Swift, and Hubbard addressed the Senate, but nothing new came out in argument.

Mr. Grundy obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

March 8.

Abolition of Slavery.
The Senate proceeded to consider the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the question being on the petition of the Society of Friends, assembled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Grundy made some observations, in the course of which he stated that, if an Abolitionist found his way into Tennessee, they would know how to deal with him.

Mr. Morris professed great horror at hearing in the Senate Chamber, any thing like excuse or palliation of Lynch Law.

Mr. Grundy repeated what he had said, somewhat more at length.

Mr. Morris replied that the explanation had not made the sentiment more tolerable.

Mr. Kent and Mr. Ewing then spoke very briefly on the subject, after which,

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Calhoun, therefore, has the floor to-morrow to close the debate.

March 9.

The first hour was given to the usual unimportant business.

Mr. Preston's Resolution in relation to his Retrocession of the District, was taken up and made the special order for the first Monday in April.

The Slavery question then coming up, Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in behalf of the refusal to receive the Petition before the Senate.

Mr. Clay followed on the other side.

The question was then taken on receiving the Petition by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ill., Ewing of O., Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King of Ala., King of Geo., Knight, Linn, McKean, Morris, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, Wright.—36.

Nays.—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Leigh, Moore, Nicholas, Preston, Porter, Walker, White.—10.

So the Petition was received.

Mr. Clay said, there are some questions of such high importance, that they ought to be taken entirely out of the reach of party agitations. Among these are the Tariff (already so rescued), the Public Lands, the subject of Slavery, and the subject of the Union. Mr. C. proceeded at considerable length to condemn the interference of Northern men with Southern slavery, as fraught with no good, but immense mischief.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the motion of Mr. Buchanan, that the prayer of the petition be rejected, by an addition, showing some of the principal reasons for such rejection. On this the Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. Clay's addition is as follows:

For the Senate, without denying or affirming the constitutional power of Congress to grant the prayer of the petition, believes, even supposing the power uncontested, which it is not, that the exercise of it would be inexpedient,

1. Because, the people of the District of Columbia have not themselves petitioned for the Abolition of Slavery within the District.

2. Because the States of Virginia and Maryland would be injuriously affected by such a measure, while the institution of slavery continues to subsist within their respective jurisdictions; and neither of those States would probably have ceded to the United States the Territory now forming the District, if it had anticipated the adoption of any such measure, without clearly and expressly guarding against it.

3. Because the injury which would be inflicted by exciting alarm and apprehensions in the States tolerating Slavery, and by disturbing the harmony between them and the other members of the Confederacy, would far exceed any practical benefit which could possibly flow from the Abolition of Slavery within the District.

Mr. Buchanan defended his motion against the objections made against it.

Mr. Preston objected to the insufficiency of the reasons assigned in Mr. Clay's amendment, and expressed his preference, if reasons ought to be assigned, of having them more fully assigned by the Report of a Committee.

Mr. Clay briefly urged the fitness of the nature and extent of his reasons in his amendment.

Mr. Cuthbert argued the insufficiency of the reason assigned, and urged that they might at least be extended by the statement of some most important matters of fact.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Senate adjourned.

March 10.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of a Convention held at Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to form a Constitution and State Government for that Territory.

Mr. Buchanan moved to refer the message to a select committee.

Mr. Clayton moved to refer it to the select committee raised on the Michigan application.

Mr. Buchanan asked for the yeas and nays on his motion, which were ordered; and the question being taken, was decided as follows:

Yeas, 22; nays, 17.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the select committee thus agreed upon was ordered to consist of five members; and the balloting for the committee was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate

proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill from this House for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New York, which motion, after some remarks from Mr. Wright and Mr. Southard, was on motion of Mr. Clay, laid on the table.

Ohio Boundary.

Mr. Clayton moved to postpone the preceding orders, for the purpose of taking up the bill to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. King, of Ala., Brown, Morris, Buchanan, Porter, Benton, and Wall, on the ground that it was of more importance to bring to a close the debate on the question arising upon the petitions for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, and that this discussion might be brought to a close, by devoting this day to it.

The motion was sustained by Mr. Clayton, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Leigh, who regarded it as highly important that the agitation on the Ohio and Michigan frontier should be tranquillized, as they would be by the passage of this bill, and that unless this bill was promptly acted on, so as to be sent to the House, its passage at this session would be put in great danger. It was urged that there could be no discussion upon it, and that, on the other hand, the slavery question could not be finished to-day.

Mr. Wall moved to lay the motion on the table; which was agreed to. [The bill was, however, afterwards taken up.]

Abolition of Slavery.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition for the abolition of slavery, the pending motion being on its rejection, to which Mr. Clay had moved an amendment by adding thereto certain reasons.

After a few words from Mr. Potter.

Mr. Leigh moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the first word "for," and inserting the following words: "in the opinion of the Senate, Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Cuthbert expressed a hope that the gentleman from Kentucky would withdraw his amendment.

After some conversation, in which Mr. Leigh, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. King participated.

Mr. Leigh moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. King, of Alabama. Will the gentleman call it up to-morrow?

Mr. Leigh. I will call it up as soon as I have made up my mind, what course I shall pursue.

Mr. Brown asked for the yeas and nays on Mr. Leigh's motion to lay the Subject on the table; which were ordered.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, (in hope of avoiding the question) Davis, Ewing, Ohio, Goldsborough, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White.—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, of Georgia, Linn, Morris, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—20.

So the subject was laid on the table.

Ohio and Michigan Boundary.

On motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, the preceding orders were then postponed, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. Morris, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Ewing briefly participated.

Mr. Morris asked for the yeas and nays on his amendment, which were ordered, and taken; and his amendment was rejected.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, the decision was as follows:

Yeas—36.

Nays—3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 7.

Many abolition memorials were presented and referred, without question, to the Select Committee on the subject of abolition.

Retrocession of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Robertson, of Va. asked the consent of the House to submit the following resolution which was read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ceding the said District back to the States of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and to report specially, 1st. The prominent objections, if any, to the validity of such cession.

2d. The advantages or disadvantages likely to result from this measure (if adopted) to the said States; to the District itself and its inhabitants; or the United States.

3d. The reservations and provisions that should accompany such cession, with a view to the permanent continuance of the seat of Government in the said District, the entire protection and preservation of the United States therein, and the attainment of such other objects as the committee may deem necessary and proper, to guard the rights and interests of all.

And that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Objections being made, Mr. R. moved that the rules of the House be suspended for the purpose indicated.

The motion to suspend the rules was put and rejected,—yeas 71, nays 114.

March 8.

New York Relief Bill.
Mr. Lawrence said it was now two or three months since the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York was reported to this house, and its friends then hoped to have it acted upon immediately. In behalf of the sufferers he threw himself upon the House to make a motion in which he trusted they would support him, for the purpose of taking up the bill and finally disposing of it this day. He

was assured that the friends of the bill were willing to take the question without any further debate. Mr. L. then moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up the New York Relief Bill.

Mr. Cambreleng said it was as important to the public interest that this bill should be acted upon as the subject of the special order.

Mr. Hardin demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, yeas 138, nays 67.

So the bill was taken up, and after a protracted and unprofitable discussion, and an unsuccessful attempt to refer the bill to the committee of the whole with instructions to remodel it entirely, Mr. Toucy moved the previous question which was seconded, and prevailed by a vote of 106 to 58.

Mr. Everett asked the yeas and nays on the question; "shall the main question be now put?" Refused.

The main question was then ordered to be put, viz. "Shall this bill pass?" The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 114, nays 94.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3.

"The House passed a bill to-day, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to act as agent of the United States, for the sale of the Stock in the Bank of the U. States.—The balance now in the Treasury is about twenty-eight millions, and adding to this the seven millions of Stock in the United States Bank, it may be estimated at thirty-five millions. Mr. Ewing, therefore, when he stated that in the course of the present year, the unexpended balance would be fifty millions, did not make an exaggerated estimate. It had been expected every day, that a bill would be reported for the division of this surplus money among the States. The subject had been submitted to a Committee, and a report of some kind may be daily looked for. Should the Land Bill of Mr. Clay become a law—a supposition almost beyond the limits of probability—the accumulation from the sales of the Public Lands will not be permitted to fill the Treasury, and thus, in a great measure, the necessity of further legislation, in order to carry off this superfluous burden of wealth, will be obviated. But if that bill should not pass, we may be called on to witness a conflict between the old and new States, for the benefits of these unnecessary millions, such as we have never before witnessed. That will come on that war for money which, in reference to our recent disagreement with France, Senators pronounced the most base and infamous of all causes of war. It is to be hoped, however, that by some timely and wise measure, such a contingency will be avoided, and our prosperity may not be converted into our course.

I was at the War Department to-day, and was informed that all attempts to come to a satisfactory arrangement with John Res of the Cherokee Tribe, had failed, and that it was found that some decisive movement would have to be adopted towards that chieftain and his people.

March 6.

"It is reported to-day, and I have my information from one who knows the views of the administration, that Gov. Cass will, to-morrow, be nominated Minister to the Court of St. Cloud. The nomination will not be opposed, I fancy, as the Governor is very popular, and as all opposition would be useless, if it were made, the votes of the Senate.

"Mr. Polk, it is said, and probably said truly, will be the successor of Gov. Cass, and Dr. Sutherland will be translated to the Woolstack. The Doctor is very ambitious